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[Specification]

**PRINTING BLANKET HAVING A DIMENSIONALLY STABLE CARRIER PLATE, A
METHOD FOR PRODUCING A PRINTING BLANKET OF THIS TYPE, AND A
PRINTING UNIT FOR A PRINTING MACHINE WITHOUT A DAMPING UNIT**

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[001] This patent application is the U.S. National Phase, under 35 USC 371, of
PCT/EP2004/053457, filed December 14, 2004; published as WO 2005/058601 A2 on
June 30, 2005 and claiming priority to DE 103 58 842.6, filed December 16, 2003; to DE
10 2004 011 882.5, filed March 11, 2004; and to DE 10 2004 023 316.0 filed May 7,
2004, the disclosures of which are expressly incorporated herein by reference.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[002] The present invention is directed[relates] to a printing blanket having a
dimensionally-stable support plate, to a method for producing such a printing blanket, as
well as to a printing group for a printing press without a dampening unit[, in accordance
with the preamble of claims 1, 28 or 31]. The printing blanket and the support plate
constitute a printing blanket unit. The support plate is made of metal.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[003] Some printing groups operate without the use of dampening agents and[in this way] are thus particularly suited to waterless web offset printing. When printing is being done, without the use of dampening agents, a printing plate which permits the transfer of the print image, without the use of dampening agents, is fastened to a[the] plate cylinder of the printing group. The[For this purpose the] printing plate has a lower layer of an ink-absorbing material and an upper layer of an ink-repelling material. Ink-repelling at the upper layer of the printing plate takes place[here] without dampening agents.

Accordingly, special materials are required for use in producing the upper plate layer.

Silicon[, silicon]-containing materials, in particular, have shown themselves to be suitable for use as an ink-repelling layer without the use of dampening agents.

[004] The upper, and therefore the ink-repellent layer of the printing plate has openings in that layer with those openings being situated in the areas of the print image which are to be printed. The[, so that the] printing ink can thus collect on the ink-absorbing layer which is located underneath the ink-repellant layer[it]. In[connection with] printing groups of this type[the species], the print image can be transferred, in this

way, to a downstream-located transfer cylinder, such as, for example, a rubber blanket cylinder. The upper layer of the printing plate covers the lower layer in the areas of the print image which are not to be printed, so that no printing ink is transferred in these areas.

[005] A printing group for waterless offset printing is described in WO 03/045695 A1, for example.

[006] EP 0 182 156 B1 discloses a rubber blanket cylinder with an area whose radius has been reduced.

[007] A rubber blanket whose ends taper is known from DE 198 02 470 A1.

[008] DE 198 02 470 A1 discloses a multi-layered rubber blanket.

[009] DE 33 15 506 A1 describes an offset blanket having a recess extending along an axial direction between its ends. This is provided in order to prevent plate edges from also being printed.

[010] If several printing plates are fastened on the plate cylinder one behind the other, with their ends facing each other, the problem arises, in connection with planographic printing without the use of a dampening agent, that the ends of the printing plates are

often also being printed, at least lightly. This occurs[,] even though the ends of the printing plates are located in an area of the print image which actually should not be printed.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[011] The object of the present invention is directed to providing[based on producing] a printing blanket with a dimensionally-stable support plate, to a method for producing such a printing blanket, as well as to a printing group for use with a printing press without a dampening unit.

[012] In accordance with the present invention, this object is attained by the provision of a printing blanket that includes a dimensionally stable support plate and having a coating which constitutes a shell face of a transfer cylinder to which the blanket can be fixed. The printing blanket and the support plate constitute a printing blanket unit. The support plate is made of metal which has an area of deformation or of reduced thickness intermediate its ends. This results in a depression which is arranged between the ends of the printing blanket. The deformation of the support plate can be accomplished using dies and can be done after the printing blanket has been applied[characteristics of claims 1,

28 or 31].

[013] A particular advantage of the printing group in accordance with the present invention lies in that depressions on the shell face of the transfer cylinder are placed opposite the ends of the printing plates and extend parallel with the longitudinal axis of the transfer cylinder. Ink[An ink] transfer from the ends of the printing plates to the transfer cylinder is prevented in this way. As a result, the ends of the printing plates are thus[therefore] not imprinted, even in connection with planographic printing without the use of dampening agents. This is because[, since] an ink transfer to this area is not possible because of the depressions in the transfer cylinder.

[014] The specific way in which the transfer cylinder is structurally configured[designed] is basically open to choice. In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the transfer cylinder has a printing blanket including[with] a dimensionally-stable support plate, and with a coating that is fixed on the support plate. The ends of the support plate can be fixed in place on the transfer cylinder, for fastening the printing blanket in place. The shell face of the transfer cylinder is constituted by the outside of the coating which is carried by the printing blanket.

[015] A depression in the surface of the transfer cylinder can be constituted by a[the] spacing between the leading end and the trailing end of the printing blanket, and in particular, by a[the] distance between a[the] leading lateral or transverse edge and a[the] trailing lateral or transverse edge of the coating of the printing blanket.

[016] In addition[to this], the coating of the printing blanket can have a groove that is worked into, or formed in the coating of the printing blanket and which is located between the leading end and the trailing end of the printing blanket, and in particular is located between the leading lateral or transverse edge and the trailing lateral edge of the coating of the printing blanket, and which, in particular, is centered approximately[centered] between these two lateral or transverse edges. The[Here, the] depth of the groove should preferably correspond to from 5% to 15% of the thickness of the coating.

[017] As an alternative[Alternatively] to the use of a printing blanket with a support plate, printing blankets[are also conceivable], whose actual ends are fixed on the transfer cylinder, are also within the scope of the present invention. With such printing blankets, a depression can be formed by use[means] of the distance between the leading and the trailing suspension edges[edge] of the printing blanket. It is [furthermore] also

possible to work a groove into the printing blanket for use in forming the depression. If an underlayer is provided between the printing blanket and the transfer cylinder, the underlayer can have at least one break, or a reduction of its[the] cross section to form[for forming] the depression on the outer circumference of the printing blanket.

[018] The width of the depression, in the circumferential direction of the cylinder, should approximately correspond to from 0.1% to 1% of the length of the printing blanket in the circumferential direction.

[019] It is of particular advantage if[when] the plate cylinder and/or the transfer cylinder can be temperature-controlled. The[, because the] ink transfer process of the ink, which is free of the dampening agent can be better controlled by the use[means] of the temperature control.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[020] The present invention will be explained by way of example in what follows by the use[means] of the embodiments represented in the drawings.

[021] Shown are in:

Fig. 1, a perspective view of a plate cylinder and a transfer cylinder of a printing

group operated without a dampening agent in accordance with the present invention[a perspective plan view], in

Figs. 2a-2e, schematic depictions of five processing steps for producing the ink-transferring printing plates of the printing group in accordance with Fig. 1, in

Fig. 3, a cross-sectional view of the printing group in accordance with Fig. 1 [in cross section], in

Fig. 4, an enlarged portion of the cross section of the encircled portion of printing group, as indicated at A in [accordance with]Fig. 3, in

Fig. 5, a top plan view of a[the] printing blanket of the transfer cylinder in accordance with Fig. 1 [in a plan view from the front], in

Fig. 6, a side elevation view of the printing blanket in accordance with Fig. 5 [in cross section], in

Fig. 7, a side elevation view of a second embodiment of a transfer cylinder with a second embodiment of a printing blanket [in cross section], in

Fig. 8, a front elevation view of[in] another preferred embodiment of the printing blanket of the transfer cylinder [in a front view], in

Fig. 9, the printing blanket in accordance with Fig. 8 in a cross-sectional view similar to Fig. 4[section], in

Fig. 10, a side elevation view of an enlarged portion of a depression in the printing blanket, in

Fig. 11, a further preferred[exemplary] embodiment of the present invention, and in

Figs. 12 to 14, schematic depictions of process steps for producing a printing blanket unit in accordance with the present invention.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[022] A portion of a printing group 01 of a printing press, and including[with] a plate cylinder 02 and a transfer cylinder 03, which is placed against the plate cylinder 02,[latter] is shown in a perspective [plan]view in Fig. 1. Two[Respectively two] printing plates 04, and in particular two planographic printing plates 04, have been fastened, one behind the other in a[the] circumferential direction of plate cylinder 02, to a[the] circumference of the plate cylinder 02 . These printing plates 04 are arranged axially side-by-side in four rows, so that a total number of eight printing plates 04 are positioned on the circumference of plate cylinder 02[results], as seen in Fig. 1[a whole]. The printing plates 04 transfer

a[the] desired print image₁ by [means of]planographic printing, and without a dampening agent₁ to a[the] circumferential face of the transfer cylinder 03, from where the print image[it] is transferred, such as, for example₁ to a web of material to be imprinted, by offset printing.

[023] The production of a[the] circumferential layer on the several printing plates 04₁ which transfers the ink to the transfer cylinder 03, will be briefly explained in the discussion which[what] follows, and by reference to[means of] the five drawings[sketches] in Figs. 2a-2e[Fig. 2] which, by way of example, represent the several individual steps for producing a printing plate 04, which is operating without dampening agent.

[024] As can be seen from Fig. 2a, the printing plate, generally at 04₁ is constructed using[from] a support layer 06, such as, for example₁ of aluminum, an ink transfer layer 07, which is made of an ink transfer material, an ink- repelling layer 08, which is made of an ink-repelling material, such as, for example₁ silicon, and a protective layer 09. To transfer a[For transferring the] desired print image to the printing plate 04, the printing plate 04[latter] is exposed with the use of a positive film 11, for example, containing the

print image, as depicted schematically in [(Fig. 2b)]. UV light, in particular, can be used for the exposure process. The ink-repelling layer 08 is detached in a locally limited manner at the exposed locations of the printing plate 04, as shown in [(Fig. 2c)], and can be removed in sections by the use[means] of suitable solvents. As a result, the remaining ink-repelling layer 08 now[then] covers the ink transfer layer 07 only at the places of the print image which are not intended to be imprinted later, as depicted in [(Fig. 2d)]. The ink- repelling layer 08 has openings 12 exposing the ink transfer layer 07 at the places of the print image which are to be printed. In the course of a[the] printing process, [the] ink 13 can be deposited on the ink accepting ink transfer layer 07 in the area of the openings 12, as seen in Fig. 2e, and can, in this way, be transferred to the downstream-connected transfer cylinder 03[(Fig. 2e)]. As a result, a transfer of the ink 13, which is free of dampening agent, [of the ink 13] is possible[in this way]. Of course, other manufacturing processes for producing printing plates, which are capable of operating without dampening agents, are also known and usable.

[025] As can be seen in[from] the cross section which is represented in Fig. 3, a printing blanket 14 has been clamped over the circumference of the transfer cylinder 03.

A depression 15 in the circumferential surface of the transfer cylinder 03 is formed by the spacing between the leading end and the trailing end of the printing blanket 14.

[026] The plate cylinder 02 has conduits 16, through which a temperature-controlled fluid can flow, [in order] to control the temperature of the plate cylinder 02 from the inside. The contact zone between the plate cylinder 02 and the transfer cylinder 03, in which contact zone the printing plates 04, which are arranged one behind the other, come into contact with the printing blanket 14, for the purpose of transferring ink from the printing plates 04 to the printing blanket 14, is represented in an enlarged view in Fig. 4.

[027] As can be seen in from Fig. 4, the printing plates 04, which are arranged one behind the other on the plate cylinder 02, are each [respectively] fixed in place on the plate cylinder 02 by [means of] fastening strips 18. In an [the] area of the circumference of the transfer cylinder 03, on which [the] ends 17 of the printing plates 04 roll off, the printing blanket 14 has a surface depression 19, so that no ink is transferred to the printing blanket 14 in the area of the ends 17 of the printing plates 04 that are secured on the plate cylinder 02.

[028] The structure of a [the] printing blanket 14 is represented in Fig. 5 and Fig. 6.

This printing blanket 14 would[should] preferably be employed in a printing unit such as is described in DE 103 11 285 A or in DE 198 03 809 A. A multi-layered coating 22, which is typically made of rubber, has been vulcanized onto a dimensionally-stable support plate 21, which is typically made of special steel. The surface depression 19 is constituted by an axially extending[a] groove which is arranged approximately centered between the leading lateral blanket edge 23 and the trailing lateral blanket edge 24 of the coating 22. A[The] depth 26 of the depression 19 is approximately 10% of a[the] thickness of the coating 22. A[The] width 27 of the depression 19 is approximately 0.5% of an[the] effective length of the printing blanket 14 which effective length, in the present embodiment, corresponds to a[the] length of the coating 22 on the printing blanket 14 in the circumferential direction of the transfer cylinder 03.

[029] A second embodiment of a transfer cylinder 28, with a printing blanket 29 fastened on it, is represented in cross section in Fig. 7. Ends[The ends] of the printing blanket 29 are fastened in a groove on the transfer cylinder 28. An underlayer 31 is arranged between the outer circumference of the transfer cylinder 28 and the inner circumference of the printing blanket 29. In an[the] area of the outer circumference of the

transfer cylinder 28 and the inner circumference of the blanket 29, located opposite the fastening groove for fixing the ends of the printing blanket 29 in place, the underlayer 31 has a break, so that a depression 32 is formed₁ in this way₁ at the outer circumference of the printing blanket 29.

[030] In place of providing the underlayer 31 with the break, the shell face of the transfer cylinder 28 can have a break.

[031] In a further preferred embodiment of the present invention, and as depicted in [accordance with]Figs. 8 and 9, a depression 19 has been formed[cut] as a result of a deformation cut into, or formed in the support plate 21 of the printing blanket 14, i.e. at the location in which the depression 19 has been formed in the support plate 21. The depression 19 is a dimensionally-stable deformation.

[032] In a first variation of this preferred embodiment, this deformation is pressed₁ by the use[means] of a die, such as, for example₁, a lower die 33, as seen in Figs. 12-14, into the support plate 21. The depression 19 is made in the support plate 21 by the use[means] of an upper die 34 and the[a] lower die 33. In place of such a[the] deformation, the thickness of the support plate 21 can also be reduced.

[033] The depression 19 has a sweep of approximately 0 mm to 1 mm. The width 27 is approximately 3 mm to 8 mm, wherein the depth lies at approximately 0.1 mm to 0.5 mm, and in particular is approximately 0.2 mm to 0.3 mm.

[034] Advantageously, the depression 19 is applied to the support plate 21 prior to the application of the rubber coating 22[printing blanket 14] to the dimensionally-stable support plate 21 and prior to the application of the resultant printing blanket 14 to the transfer cylinder 03. In another embodiment of the present invention, the depression 19 can be[is] applied to the support plate 21 when the rubber coating 22[printing blanket 14] has already been applied to the support plate 21.

[035] In a further embodiment of the present invention, as represented in Fig. 10, not only do the rubber coating 22[printing blanket 14] and the support plate 21 have depressions 19, but the transfer cylinder 03 also has a depression 36 in this same area, which cylinder depression 36 has been cut into the barrel of the transfer cylinder 03.

[036] If the transfer cylinder 28 has an underlayer 31[32], such as, for example, a glued-on foil, the depression 32 is applied to, or between the underlayer 32 and the barrel of the transfer cylinder 28, as seen in [(Fig. 11)]. As can be easily seen in Figs. 9 and

11, the two ends 17 of the printing plate 04 roll off on the depression 19, 32.

[037] The preferred[exemplary] embodiments can also be transferred to transfer cylinders 03, 28 on which two printing blankets 14, 29 are arranged in the axial direction. In this case the depressions 19, 32 are preferably arranged offset, such as, for example, by 180°, in the circumferential direction of the transfer cylinder 03, 28.

[038] A plate cylinder 02 can also work together with the transfer cylinder 03, 28, and wherein, as seen in Fig. 11, a circumference of the transfer cylinder 03, 28 is a whole number multiple of the circumference of the plate cylinder 02. In a preferred embodiment, the circumference of the plate cylinder 02 has one printing plate 04 in the circumferential direction, and four printing plates 04 in the axial direction. A dampening unit can be assigned to the plate cylinder 02.

[039] A preferred production method, as depicted in [(]Figs. 12 to 14[)], of the printing blanket will be described in what follows:

[040] Prior to its application to a transfer cylinder 03, which is arranged in a printing press, the dimensionally-stable support plate 21, together with the coating 22[printing blanket 14], is deformed with the aid of a lower die 33 and an upper die 34 to produce[for

producing] a depression 19.

[041] To this end, the printing blanket unit 37, consisting of the support plate 21 and coating 22[the printing blanket 14], is inserted into a device 38. Essentially this device 38 has a support 39, has at least one, or several, hold-down devices 41, two movable, for example pivotable, support plate end bending strips 42, the upper die 34 and the lower die 33. The hold-down devices 41, the bending strips 42 and the upper die 34 may be[are], for example, each[respectively] moved by a respective work cylinder 43, for example, a pneumatic cylinder 43.

[042] Initially, with the bending strips 42 open, the printing blanket unit 37 is placed on the support 39 of the device 38 and is fixed in place there by [means of]the hold-down devices 41, as seen in [(]Fig. 12[)]. Subsequently, the ends of the support plate 21 are preferably [first]bent by pivoting the bending strips 42, as seen in [(]Fig. 13. Thereafter,[], and thereafter] the depression 19 is formed in the printing blanket unit 37 by [means of] the upper die 34, as seen in [(]Fig. 14[)].

[043] While preferred embodiments of a printing blanket having a dimensionally stable carrier plate, of methods for producing a printing blanket of this type, and of a printing unit

for a printing machine without a dampening unit, in accordance with the present invention, have been set forth fully and completely hereinabove, it will be apparent to one of skill in the art that various changes in, for example, the type of material being printed, the drives for the cylinders, the ink supply assembly and the like could be made without departing from the true spirit and scope of the present invention which is accordingly to be limited only by the appended claims.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

[List of Reference Symbols

01	Printing group
02	Plate cylinder
03	Transfer cylinder
04	Printing plate, planographic plate
05	-
06	Support layer
07	Ink transfer layer
08	-
09	Protective layer
10	-
11	Positive film
12	Opening
13	Ink
14	Printing blanket
15	Depression
16	Conduit
17	End (04)
18	Fastening strip
19	Depression, groove
20	-
21	Support plate
22	Coating
23	Leading lateral edge
24	Trailing lateral edge
25	-
26	Depth (19)
27	Width (19)]

- [28] Transfer cylinder
- 29 Printing blanket
- 30 -
- 31 Underlayer
- 32 Depression
- 33 Die, lower die
- 34 Upper die
- 35 -
- 36 Depression (03)
- 37 Printing blanket unit
- 38 Device
- 39 Support
- 40 -
- 41 Hold-down device
- 42 Bending strip
- 43 Work cylinder, pneumatic cylinder]